

Race Relations-1915

TEXAN WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

Dr. Samuel Palmer Brooks, President of Baylor University, Is First Texan to Lead Congress, Succeeding Former Governor William Mann.

Houston Daily Post

Samuel Palmer Brooks, president of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and peace worker of national reputation, was elected president of the Southern Sociological Congress at its evening session Monday. This is the first time a Texan had headed the congress, and Dr. Brooks succeeds former Governor William H. Mann of Richmond, Va.

The other officers of the congress were chosen as follows: Oscar Dowling, M. D., New Orleans, first vice president; Miss Belle H. Bennett, Richmond, Ky., second vice president; J. H. Dillard, Nashville, Tenn., treasurer; J. E. McCulloch, Nashville, Tenn., general secretary. The founder of the congress, who makes it possible by financial assistance, is Mrs. Anna Russell Cole of Nashville.

The executive committee, of which former Governor Mann is chairman, was selected as follows: William H. Mann, Richmond, Va.; former Governor Ben Hooper of Nashville; former Governor R. M. Cunningham of Mobile, Ala.; Prof. C. H. Brough, Fayetteville, Ark.; Dr. J. H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.; Arch C. Acree, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; C. S. Gardner, D. D., Louisville, Miss.; Elizabeth Gillman, Baltimore, Md.; F. L. Watkins, M. D., Jackson, Miss.; L. L. Bernard, Pa. D., Columbia, Mo.; J. H. Pratt, Ph. D., Chapel Hill, N. C.; Jerome Dows, Ph. D., Norman, Okla.; Judge J. A. McCulloch, Greenville, S. C.; W. R. Cole, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. C. S. Potts, Austin; E. H. Vickers, Ph. D., Morgantown, W. Va.; J. H. Dillard, Nashville, Tenn., and J. E. McCulloch, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES CHOSEN.

The state corresponding secretaries were chosen as follows: Judge W. H. Thomas, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Minnie W. Rutherford, Magazine, Ark.; Walter S. Ufford, Washington, D. C.; Marcus C. Flagg, Jacksonville, Fla.; George F. Austin, Columbus, Ga.; Charles Struhll, Louisville, Ky.; W. C. Scroggs, Ph. D., Baton Rouge, La.; A. A. Kern, Ph. D., Baltimore, Md.; Roger N. Baldwin, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. G. F. Stephenson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. D. Matthews, D. D., Oklahoma City; Lieutenant Governor Andrew J. Bethea, Columbia, S. C.; C. C. Menzies, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. J. Newton, Austin, Texas; J. T. Mastin, Richmond, Va.; Miss Nola McKinney, Wheeling, W. Va.

The various committees chosen follow: School and health—Dean J. L. Kessler, Baylor University, Waco; Prof. P. W. Horn, secretary, Houston; Prof. F. B. Dressler, Nashville; Dr. J. C. Futrell, Fayetteville, Ark.; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Moore, Athens, Ala.; Dr. Stonewall Anderson, Nashville, Tenn.; James Cannon, D. D., Richmond, Va.; E. C. Branson, Ph. D., Chappell Hill, N. C.; Prof. B. C. Caldwell, Natchitoches, La.; Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, Birmingham, Ala.

Government and health—Dr. Sela Harris, chairman, Austin, Texas; Hon. John S. Tilley, secretary, Montgomery, Ala.

ico" and the United States," said Professor Osuna. "and the Mexican people appreciate the patience and endurance of the American people in giving us time to work out our own problems."

Professor Ozuna declared that certain interests in Mexico would put up their own interests before that of human interests.

His address was in part as follows: "I will endeavor to offer a few suggestions that may induce others to pursue a thorough study of the problem so as to formulate a complete plan of co-operation between the neighboring nations of the United States and Mexico."

WOULD CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

"The first point that I consider important is the cultivation of the spirit of co-operation between the two republics. This does not mean that there has been no co-operation in the past, for every one familiar with American history knows that Mexico has always tried to co-operate with the United States in everything that may bring better understanding and that may promote common interests. Even the question of common health has been discussed and studied by representatives of both nations on different occasions and in various places."

"The Mexican people have always been ready to respond to any movement which means co-operation for mutual benefit. Even in international affairs it is the common belief of my people that the United States and Mexico ought to co-operate with the other American nations for our mutual protection and defense."

The present gigantic war in Europe is a warning so that we may see that it is not out of the question to come to a practical understanding in regard to a modern Monroe doctrine by which all the American nations may consider as a common cause the preservation of the whole American continent, and the protection of the territorial integrity, independence and all other rights of each one of the American nations."

MANY MEXICANS LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES.

"There are many thousands of Mexican people living in the territory of the United States and there are American citizens living in Mexico, even in the present disturbed and unsettled condition of that country. We have been learning more and more every day of how many things there are which affect both nations in common, and which demand harmonious action to promote the common welfare. But in dealing with the subject of co-operation in diplomatic affairs conducted at the First Presbyterian, Baptist and First Methodist churches, re- it is not so in dealings with the problem of public health, for we do not consider that there are any obstacles which may be removed in order to secure the protection of life on both sides of the Rio Grande."

"We can secure a fundamental basis for co-operation by waging a vigorous campaign in behalf of public education in both countries, especially in the border States. It may seem strange that I should talk of co-operation with the United States in a campaign in behalf of education, for though everybody agrees that it is a very much needed thing in Mexico, the majority of the people think that the work is thoroughly done in the United States. But I think that there is still something to do in the way of education in some of the Southern States of the American Union at least. I know that there are more than 50,000 Mexican children of school age in the State of Texas alone which are not provided with the facilities of a common education. Even if some of these children belong to the refugees which have come from Mexico during the last four years, nearly the whole of that number belong to permanent residents of the United States. Therefore, I am justified in advocating a more vigorous campaign in behalf of the education of all children of school age on both sides of the international

line. The best way to secure the co-operation of the people in a campaign for the prevention of disease is to spread the benefits of a common education so that everybody may understand at least the elementary laws of individual and public health."

WANTS TO SEE ALL READ AND WRITE.

"One of the Mexican border States succeeded in the first decade of this century in increasing the number of its public schools from 96 to 251; its army of teachers from 215 to 563; the enrollment of its schools was also increased from 11,372 to 28,533, which is about 151 per cent, and the expenditure of the different towns of the State for the support of the common schools was also increased from \$103,000 to \$826,000, which means no less than 274 per cent. Is not that enough for the beginning of a campaign in behalf of education? There is a great deal to be done, to be sure; but I can assure you that the greatest ambition of the Mexican people is to see that within the next 20 years there should not be a single person in the whole country who can not read and write and who has not enjoyed the benefits of a common school education."

"Mexico and the United States can co-operate in the prevention of disease by working together in a common plan to undertake a real crusade in behalf of the conservation of health."

"A systematic instruction in the public schools of both countries, especially in the schools of the border States, may consist not only in training given to children of the various grades, but also of special talks and lectures to all children, inducing them to avoid the spread of specific diseases. Parents' meetings could also be called to discuss the same problems of the prevention of disease. Pictures and illustrations could be used very effectively."

A resolution indorsing a law for each State prohibiting the mating of the unfit was presented and referred to the committee on resolutions for further action."

A telegram to President Wilson from the congress, conveying sympathy with him and unwavering confidence in his judgment at the present crisis which the country is facing, was read and on motion of Dr. Poteat of Lake Forrest, N. C., the congress unanimously voted to send it to President Wilson."

Following this W. L. Clark of Leamington, Ontario, Canada, spoke on "Safeguarding the Health of Boys." He said that to safeguard the boy one must know the boy, his whims, his problems, the dangers he must face and the forces that break and build him. The most important thing, he said, is to connect the boy up with Christ; they want and need each other."

"God means for every boy to grow into a strong, sturdy, true man," said Mr. Clark. "There is a great future for every boy in the world, but it is in himself, not without. The parent should teach the boy construction, not destruction, and he should be taught the facts of life in his own home. This is the only way to make his life beautiful, bright and true."

METHODS OF HEALTH TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

"The Methods of Health Teaching in Schools" was the subject upon which Mr. Dreslar addressed the meeting. He said in part as follows:

"The methods of teaching health in schools today are inadequate and indefinite. It is not the school but the public that is to blame for this condition, for we have not yet reached the point where we are willing for the teacher to teach in the school what she feels that she ought to. The definite advance in the use of preventive medicines is making health methods out of date. What we need are new laws to allow the use of new text books; then hygiene and sanitation would be taught instead of physiology and hy-

giene." "There are many ways of teaching children health laws and in an unobjectionable way. The three most practical are through furnishing them with an abundant and sanitary water supply, sanitary toilets and an adequate supply of fresh air and sunshine. But we are not to be content with furnishing this to the schools, but teach the children how to have these things at their homes. Until this is done the bath tub in the country will remain a luxury and not a necessity. Sanitary toilets will go a long way in decreasing typhoid and hookworm disease. We have learned that an abundant supply of fresh air and sunshine will effectively kill the tubercular germ. When teachers begin to teach the children the importance of building sleeping porches instead of having them memorize the names of the bones of the body, the new method of health teaching will become permanently established. Open air schools are one of the greatest blessings of the twentieth century. We are learning, but it takes a genius to appreciate everyday needs."

VANDERBILT QUARTETTE RENDERED SELECTIONS.

Following each address the Vanderbilt quartette from Nashville rendered a selection. The singing of this quartette has been well received by the different audiences of the congress, their voices blending with perfect harmony in the various selections they have undertaken."

Declaring that the press is one of the greatest powers in the crusade for better national health, George Waverly Briggs spoke on "The Press and the Fight for National Health."

"The newspaper press is indispensable to the success of public health movements," he said, "and therefore it becomes its obligatory duty to exercise its power in their behalf."

"The problem of public health has become a question of prevention," was the basis upon which he founded his deductions, and then he proceeded to show that the chief value of a newspaper is to use its influence in preventing conditions arising which will threaten health."

INDIFFERENCE OF THE PUBLIC.

"Ignorance of the jeopardy into which their carelessness plunges them; a sort of fatalistic confidence that they as individuals may do as they please without injury to themselves or to the mass; or at most a belief that enough of the population will abide by the laws of sanitation to safeguard a community from the up-forseen danger, without their own concurrence; that it is, in my opinion, that perpetuates the deplorable attitude of indifference to public health essentials that characterizes so many of the people," he said.

"The sanitary scientists have discovered the agencies of disease. They have prescribed codes and evolved means of the regulation of affairs local, State and national so as to reduce infection and promote health. Public health organizations are, as a rule, efficient and alert. But the sum of their accomplishment is restricted by the constant necessity of having to enlist the aid of the masses in public health undertakings. They are not free to utilize their knowledge and skill for the single service which they ought to be. It is the work of the press to induce, to coax, to quibble, to cajole, if not to frighten and compel the public into compliance with the policies known to be vital to the public health. Ours to pacify prejudice, to energize apathy into life, to convert opposition into advocacy."

GREATEST DANGERS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Declaring that one of the greatest dangers facing the social life of the nation is to be found in the houses of question of the country, Orrin G. Cocks addressed the congress on "Safeguarding

Amusements in the Interest of Health," and said that, although it may not be possible to completely do away with such houses, it is possible to do away with the things which make them attractive—dancing and music.

"We can strip them bare to the bone," he said, "and take away those side attractions which draw many."

The public dance hall also came in for a scoring by the speaker, who declared that no uncensored dance halls should be allowed, any more than an uncensored film.

THE MOTION PICTURE PROBLEM.

Speaking of the motion picture problem he said: "We may as well admit that many factors are at work in the modern American city for breaking down home life. Most of the public and commercial amusements tend to draw people away on the same basis of age or sex. Among them all, good, bad and indifferent, the motion picture stands out as the one which is helping in a modest way to conserve the home. Thousands of families can be found nightly wending their way to the neighborhood picture show, and quite as many may be discovered sitting around the dinner table discussing among themselves the ideas which were presented in this neighborhood theater.

"Whenever supervision is attempted, we discover that we defeat our own ends if it becomes formal, dictatorial or oppressive."

THINGS EXCLUDED FROM FILMS.

A partial list which attempts to exclude as "bad," in the manufacture of films, as given by Mr. Cocks, is as follows:

The prolonged success of criminals; close and detailed views of crime; deliberate arson for revenge; senseless use of weapons; near and prolonged views of murder; the actual use of poison and stupefying drugs; contempt for officers of the law; the brutal handling of women and children; cruelty to animals; the unnatural actions of lunatics; abandoned drinking and the underworld scenes. means the starting of a crusade, nothing more or less. This crusade will start at the end of the congress," said John McCulloch, secretary of the congress.

"Every member of the congress, every person who has come to attend it, ought to register now. We are going to leave here tomorrow night for the purpose of saving millions of babes from the grave.

"Every person who wishes to aid in this work should have the report of the congress, carrying all the addresses prepared for it. Without it they will be unable to accomplish the good they could do if they had the report at their command."

Cards were sent into the audience to be signed by people desiring the reports, and many signed cards were returned.

Fully half of the audience Monday night was colored, the negroes being assigned to the gallery. Probably the drawing card for them, more than at any other occasion, was the fact that Dr. Roman, who made one of the addresses of the evening, is one of the best known of Southern colored physicians.

PAID TRIBUTE TO NEGRO WOMEN.

Paying a tribute to the negro women of America, taking as his prototype the "Black Mammy," C. V. Roman, A. M., M. D., spoke on the subject, "The Negro Woman and the Health Problem."

"Whatever may be said against slavery, its barbarities and its tragedies, a social system that inspired such songs as 'My Old Kentucky Home,' 'Swanee River,' 'Old Black Joe' and 'Massa's in the Cold, Cold Groun' could only exist among civilized people," he declared.

"Write me down as one who believes in the comity of races and not the obliteration of races as a basis of national unity.

"We are all our worst enemies. The

negro woman is not an exception to this universal human rule. The most imposed upon unit of modern civilization, the negro woman has too often let bad conduct increase the hardships of her condition. Of her frailties let others speak. If her sins are many her opportunities are few and her temptations great.

"The word, 'mammy,' is the eloquent and lasting testimony of the white antebellum South that the negro woman possessed the one absolutely essential moral qualification of womanhood, goodness."

Speaking of social equality, the speaker said: "I ask no fanciful elevation of my race, just only this: When you consider the public welfare include us. I ask that the women of my race be admitted to the great sisterhood of humanity."

"Let the safeguards of female chastity be thrown around them and the rewards of uprightness be placed within their reach. Virtue thrives on appreciation. Let the homes of colored women be sacred and their employment be without exposure and temptation.

"How to give woman the necessary knowledge and at the same time preserve her purity and trust is the real woman question."

"Finally, health is largely a question of morals and morals in the last analysis is but fair play glorified."

NEGRO DEATH RATE IS ALARMING.

"The death rate among negroes is very alarming, being about twice as high as that for whites, although there is one encouraging thing about it—this death rate is not so high now as 20 years ago," said W. D. Weatherford, in his address on "Is the Negro Dying Out?—Who Cares?"

Mr. Weatherford laid the high death rate among negroes to the environments in which they are compelled to live, and scored the owners of hovels who refuse to provide them with drainage, sewage, etc., and then charge exorbitant rent for them.

"As the negro crowds into our city, we refuse to let him buy property in the respectable sections of the city and instead jam him down into the old musty, deserted homes of departed aristocracy, where we provide him no paving, no drainage, no sewage, where stagnant water breeds disease, where filth accumulates, where no health inspection is carried on, and when he dies like fleas we denounce him for his filth, we discuss his weakening constitution and down him to the place of an inferior, physical race," said Mr. Weatherford.

HOUSES WEDGED IN LIKE SARDINES.

"Not only so, but some of us who are highly respectable citizens, build one and two-room shacks, wedge them in as tight as sardines, not houses, but dog kennels; we rent them out at a rate which brings 20 to 40 per cent on the investment and we live on the boulevard on the unearned interest of our money, while these poor devils boil and sweat in the death trap we have built for them." Mr. Weatherford's statements were interrupted by applause from both the whites and the negroes of the audience.

"The South's greatest need today is for an efficient laboring class—and the negro is certainly at present our main dependence," concluded the speaker. "In the negro year book, edited by Monroe N. Worth, teacher at Tuskegee, and a member of this congress, it is stated that 450,000 negroes in the South are ill all the time—that the average working negro loses 18 days a year from work on account of sickness—entailing an economic loss of \$75,000,000.

"It is further estimated that 225,000 negroes die annually, entailing a funeral expense of \$15,000,000, and it is added that the cost of disease and sickness among negroes is \$300,000,000 annually. Now if these figure are at all accurate,

and who would dare say that they are too high, every business man in the South must surely care about the negro death rate."

BOTH QUARTETS TO SING TODAY.

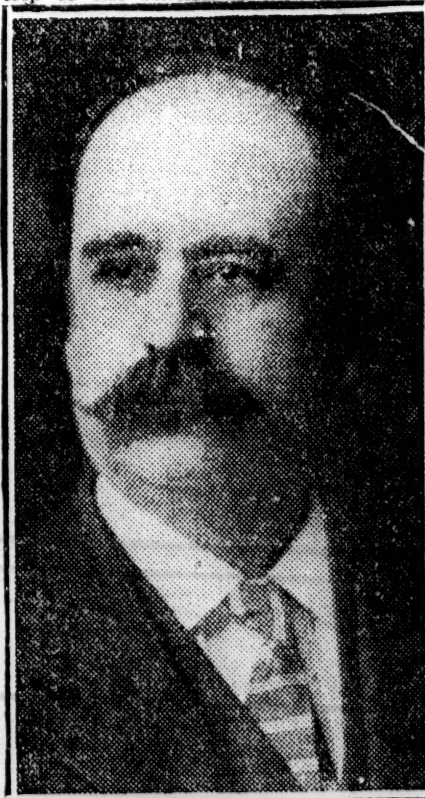
The quartet from the Prairie View Colored Normal, which proved so great an attraction Monday evening, and the Vanderbilt quartet, which has been one of the features of the congress, will render selections at both the afternoon and evening sessions of the congress Tuesday. This musical feature has been exceedingly pleasing and both quartets are remarkably well balanced.

The morning work of the congress will be devoted to departmental sections, meeting at the First Baptist, First Presbyterian and First Methodist churches.

At the afternoon session will be heard the following addresses: Dr. Cora Frances Stoddard, M. D., secretary Scientific Temperance federation of Boston, Mass., "The Latest Words of Science on Alcoholism;" Mrs. Helena Holley of Houston, "What Woman's Suffrage Can do for the Cause of Health," and Samuel Palmer Brooks, the newly elected president of the congress, "Mental Health Safeguarded by Physical Health."

The following addresses will be heard at the evening session: John Ihlder, Ph. D., "Housing as a Health Problem;" Henry F. Cope, "The Sunday School as a Health School," and Charles S. Macfarland, Ph. D., D. D., secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, "Was on Disease as a Worthy Objective for a Religious Crusade."

The health cars, sent out by the State health board of Louisiana are still at the Union station, Crawford and Texas, and will remain there Tuesday, leaving Wednesday. They are open from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. These cars are well worth a trip to the station to see them.



Dr. S. P. Brooks

SOUTHERN WHITES AND BLACKS SOLVE PROBLEM

Southern Sociological Congress

gress Grapples With Great Race Problem

EQUAL JUSTICE IS SOLUTION

In Contrast to Race Friction in North Comes Attempt by Best Element of Both Races in South to Devise Ways of Solving Race Problem.

In contrast to the racial friction being engendered in certain northern cities by such agencies as the vicious moving picture "The Birth of a Nation," comes the attempt being made in the south by the best element of both races to devise ways of solving the race problem.

There closes today in this city the fourth annual session of the Southern Sociological Congress which is grappling with the social problems that confront the south. Its membership comprises the leading white and colored people of this section, and the constitution adopted at its organization at Nashville in 1911 sets forth as one of its objects "the solving of the race question in a spirit of helpfulness to the Negro and of equal justice to both races."

"The Conservation of Health" was the only subject considered at this meeting. The subject was divided into six main heads: Public Health Departments; Moral Health; Health of Children; Mental Health; The Negro as the Conserver of Social Health; and Health and Race Relations.

To Better Race Relations

In the section on Health and Race Relations the topics considered were: "A Survey of Progress for the Year;" "The Negro in Relation to Sanitation;" "The Causes of Unusual Mortality Among Negroes;" "Recreation and Health in Rural Communities;" "The Rural School as a Centre for a Health Campaign;" "Health Problem of the Negro Church;" "The Negro Woman and the Health Problem;" "The Health of the Ne-

gro and the South's Labor Problem;" "Is the Negro Dying Out? Who Cares?" "Health the Basis of Race Prosperity;" "Hope, Essential for Moral and Physical Health."

For three days between three and four hundred of the best white and colored people of the south considered these various questions, and the results are far-reaching. It will be impossible for the people in this conference not to carry back to their respective communities ideas which will work out the betterment of health conditions among the Negroes. The sanitary need of the race were brought out and it was clearly shown that the entire community was affected by conditions in any one section.

Race Relations Section Always Interesting

The Congress is divided into six departments, Public Health; Courts and Prisons; Child Welfare; Associated Charities; the Church and Social Service, and Race Relations. At all the sessions the Race Relations Department has proved to be one of the most interesting. The discussion of problems affecting both races is carried on a spirit of harmony and helpfulness, bringing out methods of co-operation in solving the larger questions. Economic progress, religious life, education, crime, sanitation, housing conditions and health are discussed in a spirit of constructive co-operation.

Thus while in some sections of the north, east and west race

prejudice is being stirred up, in the south is seen this serious attempt by leading white and colored citizens to solve this intricate and many sided problem.

New York Age.

Besides, the South has many problems peculiarly her own and the need is imperative for some general gathering which can be attended largely by county superintendents and others who are close to the work of building up this portion of our great country. It is to be hoped that the new Conference will be able to do as great a work for the South as its two predecessors have done.

Southern Workman
 There was considerable disappointment on the part of those who are especially interested in Negro education that no place was given on the program of the Chattanooga meetings for the general discussion of work for the colored people. The Southern Educational Association has in the past shown itself very friendly to such discussions, and in Nashville two years ago one entire session was devoted to this subject, the meeting proving one of extraordinary interest.

There are now several strong and well-organized agencies at work in this field—the University Commission, the Jeanes Board, the Slater Board, the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, the Y. M. C. A. and the General Education Board; and it is unfortunate that the men who are directing the affairs of these bodies cannot get together with the state and county superintendents for an exchange of experiences and opinions. There has never been a time when the desire for such discussion on the part of educational workers has been so active, and those responsible for the program of a great meeting like that at Chattanooga miss a wonderful opportunity for public service when they make no provision for this topic.

The realization is becoming more general every day that the Negro is in this country to stay, that his place is in the South, "that he needs the white man, that the white man needs him," and that he will be a more useful citizen educated than ignorant. This feeling found expression on several occasions, both at the Southern Commercial Congress, which met at Oklahoma the week before, and at Chattanooga.

One of the most notable utterances was in the address by T. H. Harris, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Louisiana. In one of the general evening meetings he delivered a well-prepared address on "Educational Progress of the South during the Past Year." In this address he said: "The South has approached the question of compulsory education cautiously on account of the expense involved to the white people in providing for two systems of schools. * * *

It is safe to say now, however, that public sentiment in the Southern states favors instruction for all children, both white and Negro, in the elementary branches; and legislation is being enacted in the different states providing for state-wide compulsory attendance so real and so administered that the entire school population will be attending school regularly during the elementary-school period. These laws recognize conditions and do not impose impossible

burdens, but they are not subterfuges, for they have for their purpose the placing in school of all children of both races as rapidly as facilities can be provided for them."

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION ON RACE QUESTIONS

A superficial look into the race situation has led many to despair of anything like an early adjustment of race conditions. There are many who think the way grows darker daily for the Negro, and his friends fewer and less interested. It is not so though it looks so.

There has been a swing from a sentimental helpfulness to a scientific and humanitarian appreciation of the Negro's real worth. While there has been a cessation of purely sentimental and sympathetic support of racial uplift movements, there has been a decided growth of the conviction in favor of giving the Negro justice, a fair chance and a big brother's right hand of help to the man farthest down. So that instead of reasons for discouragement there are signs of hope. The Negro does not want pity—he wants justice. The Negro does not want special legislation in his behalf, he wants a man's chance. He does not want his faults covered and excused, but he wants his virtues acknowledged and appraised at market value.

If there has been a less fervent attitude on the part of our Northern friends during the past few years—the loss here is made up by several movements among Southern white men who are moved by high motives to create a healthy atmosphere in the South and to afford the Negro social justice and fair play in the battle of life. The Southern Sociological Congress, the University Commission on Race Questions, and the social service efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association represent the awakening of the New South. It is the "Silent South" referred to by George W. Cable, that is now speaking.

This element of the South, though now in an apparent minority, represents the potential statesmanship, wisdom and social prestige (few outside of the South know the full significance of the last named element) to warrant the prophecy that these new movements will have a far-reaching effect.

The University Commission on Race Questions is due to the leadership, farsightedness, statesmanship, patriotism and Christian democracy of that prince of men, Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Fund and Director of the Slater Fund. This commission was organized by Dr. Dillard in May, 1912. It is composed of representatives of the State Universities for the whites, in eleven Southern States. Its main purpose is to study the race question in a scientific way without prejudice or bias. It is the ripe

scholarship of the South with an open mind approaching the nation's knottiest problem. "The purpose of the commission is to serve as an agency to acquaint the white people of the South with the real conditions of the Negroes. By presenting concrete facts and possible remedies it is hoped to put in operation forces which will improve existing conditions and create a firmer basis for future relations." An idea of the spirit and purpose of this group of scholarly men may be gathered from a brief quotation.

Professor Josiah Morse, of the University of South Carolina, a member of the commission, in speaking of the social and hygienic condition of the Negro, made these significant remarks: "Our people have been persuaded by a generation of short-sighted, uneducated and unscrupulous demagogues that the development and elevation of the Negro are somehow incompatible with the best interests of the white men; that prosperity for the black man spells ruin for the white man; that what is good for the one is bad for the other; that what is true for one is false for the other. And so this strange state of affairs has come to pass: that those traits and things we admire when possessed by ourselves we dislike when they appear in the Negro. Thus we recognize that education is a good thing, and those who strive for it are deserving of approbation and even praise. Likewise, manliness and self-respect are commendable; and ambition and thrift and the pursuit of happiness are not to be condemned. And yet there are too many who prefer the ignorant, lazy, diseased, immoral Negro—even the vicious and criminal one—to the self-respecting, progressive, properly educated one."

Mr. C. H. Brough, professor of Economics and Sociology in the University of Arkansas, who is chairman of the commission, in interpreting the purposes of this group, among other things said:

"It is, indeed, a travesty on Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence to send a Negro to the penitentiary for a term of eighteen years for selling a gallon of whiskey in violation of law and at the same time allow scores of white murderers to go unpunished, as was recently stated to be a fact by the governor of a Southern state. Even if it be only theoretically true that all people are created free and equal it is undeniably true that all are entitled to the equal protection of our laws and to the rights safeguarded every American citizen under the beneficent provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

Continuing, Prof. Brough adds:

"The task that is now confronting this Commission on the Race Question, which is composed of Southern white men who are representing the universities of the South, is of tremendous significance. I believe that ours is a noble mission, that of discussing the ways and means of bettering the religious, educational, hygienic, economic, and civic condition of an inferior race. I believe that by preaching the gospel of industrial education to the whites and Negroes alike we can develop a stronger consciousness of social responsibility. I believe that by the recognition of the fact that in the Negro are to be found the essential elements of human nature, capable of conscious evolution through education and economic and religious betterment, we will be led at last to a conception of a world unity, whose Author and Finisher is God."

We believe this is one of the most significant movements for inter-racial adjustment that has come to our notice. These key professors in the key universities of the South will largely influence the students of these state institutions, who in turn will not only usher in a better day of good-will, but a day of equal chance in life for all races.

The University Commission on Race Conditions held its annual gathering a few days ago at Tuskegee Institute with a group of notable men present.

PRESIDENTS OF WHITE UNIVERSITIES OF THE SOUTH HOLD TWO DAYS SESSION AT TUSKEGEE.

Negro Leaders are Called Upon to State Their Side of the Case.

The Colored
Tuskegee, May 10.—The University Commission on the Southern race questions, Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes and Slater funds, Chairman, closed a two-days session at Tuskegee Institute Friday afternoon. The open sessions were presided over by Dr. DeLoach, of the University of Georgia.

By special invitation the open meetings were addressed by some 20 leading colored men including Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal and founder of Tuskegee Institute; Professor W. T. B. Williams, of Hampton, Va., and connected with the Jeanes and Slater funds; Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute; Professor J. R. E. Lee, director of the Academic Department of Tuskegee Institute, and secretary of the National Negro Teachers Association; Warren Logan, Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute; George R. Bridgeforth, Director of agriculture, Tuskegee Institute.

Rev. A. E. Owens of Selma University, Selma, Ala., and other well-known educators of the race. The most important and comprehensive addresses were delivered by Dr. Washington and Prof. Williams.

The commissioner asked the colored speakers to be frank and candid in their expressions on the situation of the so-called "race problems." Accordingly there was absolute freedom and frankness in all of the addresses. Every phase of the race question—educational, moral, civic, social, economic, was discussed by the colored race leaders in the presence of the representatives of eleven Southern universities whose aggregate attendance is 12,000 students. These leaders of the white South listened to the pleadings of the black South in absolute, but sympathetic and respectful silence. The scene beggars description; it was not planned, it was providential. No offense was intended; no offense was taken. All felt the truth should be known and that the truth shall make us free.

CONFERENCE OPENS TODAY

South's Industrial Leaders and Educators Here.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE IS

EXPECTED TO REACH 1,500

Claxton Among Speakers Today
Mayor Littleton to Welcome Visitors Tonight—Sherrill to Represent Gov. Rye on Program.

The Southern Conference for Education and Industry, termed "a force that is vitalizing and uniting the south and hastening its moral and material development," will open in Chattanooga at 9 this morning, and will continue through Friday. Scores of well-known speakers and delegates reached the city yesterday, and conference leaders say that the total attendance being estimated at not less than 1,500. After the opening, meetings will be held at every hour today, except from 12 to 1.

Two sessions will be held this morning,

from 9 to 11, and a general session at 11. Eight separate meetings are scheduled for the afternoon, five of them being for the same hours. At 5 a special get-together dinner will be given at Hotel Patten, while the principal meeting of the day will be at the Auditorium at 8 tonight, when President Joyner and other prominent speakers will be heard.

Secretary Bourland announces that the meetings in which the general public will be most interested will be the ones at the courthouse at 9 each morning; the general conference at the First Baptist church at 11, the 2:30 meetings each afternoon, and the general meetings at the Auditorium each evening.

Some of the most prominent experts in educational work and industry in the country will be here as speakers and lecturers. One feature of the conference will be the exhibits at the courthouse, showing various phases of educational work and farm improvement. Women will play no small part in the various sessions.

Claxton Among Speakers Today.

Among the prominent speakers to be heard today will be the Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, who will speak at the First Baptist church at 11 this morning; Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, of Atlanta, who will speak at the woman's conference at the courthouse at 9 this morning; Louis B. Forth, of the government postoffice department, who will demonstrate with lantern slides the opportunities of the parcel post at the courthouse at 2:30 this afternoon; E. F. Phillips, the government bee expert, who will talk about bees, this meeting being at the courthouse at 2:30 this afternoon.

Tonight Mayor Littleton will deliver his first address of welcome as mayor of Chattanooga. S. W. Sherrill, the new state superintendent of public instruction, will welcome the conference on behalf of Gov. Rye and the state. J. Y. Joyner, president of the conference, will deliver his annual address. Other speakers this evening will be the Hon. T. H. Harris, of Louisiana; Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and J. E. Edgerton, of Tennessee.

Southern Leaders On Later Programs.

Other prominent speakers for the week include the Hon. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railway; Gov. Richard I. Manning, of South Carolina; Dean James E. Russell, of New York College for Teachers; Bishop James Atkins, of North Carolina; the Rt. Rev. William A. Guerry, bishop of South Carolina; Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee university; the Hon. John Temple Graves, of New York; United States Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Miss Mary Johnson, the noted novelist, and others.

During the week there will be special sessions of the Southern Educational council, the Southern Industrial council, Conference of Southern women, Conference of the Grain Growers of the South, annual meeting of the League of Southern Writers, and conferences for colored

teachers.

One of the features of the week's conference will be the pageant "Chattanooga," which will be presented by 1,000 pupils from the city and suburban schools, together with students from the university, at Chamberlain field, 12:30 p.m. Friday. The pageant is a presentation of the history of the city from the time when nymphs and dwarfs peopled the mountains and the river, on through the periods of the Indian, pioneer and ante-bellum days to the present period of agricultural and commercial prosperity, when Chattanooga welcomes citizens of all nationalities and sends her manufactured goods around the globe.

The southern educational council will meet in the assembly room at the courthouse at 9 this morning, with J. H. Phillips presiding. The theme for discussion will be "The Nature and Limitations of the School," which will be discussed by a number of well-known school men.

Conference of southern writers will be held at 9 this morning in the criminal courtroom at the courthouse, with Mrs. Charles P. Weaver presiding. Welcome addresses will be delivered by Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, representing the D. A. R.; Mrs. W. H. Dayton, representing the U. D. C.; Mrs. Mary A. Howard, representing the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. J. B. Landersbach, representing the S. I. A., and Mrs. E. Y. Chapin. A number of prominent southern women will be heard at this meeting.

A general conference will be held at the First Baptist church at 11 this morning, with Mrs. M. T. Owen and Mrs. Lindsay Van Rensselaer discussing "Co-operation in Rural Development." Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, will speak on "The Rural Library as a Community Builder."

Chattanooga Equal Suffrage association will serve a midday lunch in the courthouse and on the courthouse lawn.

The library conference will meet in the circuit courtroom at 2:30, with E. D.

Sanderson, E. K. Graham, A. C. True, E. Y. Mullins and other prominent men as speakers.

At the same hour the superintendents' conference will be held in the county courtroom to discuss the "County System," with Dr. A. C. Monahan, Zebulon Judd and others speaking.

The conference of southern women will be held at 2:30 in the criminal courtroom for discussion of the theme, "Changes Needed in the Elementary and High Schools to Fit Women for Their Life Work." A number of ladies are scheduled to speak.

The grain growers' conference, to be held in the agricultural room at 2:30, promises to be of unusual interest. E. R. Root, E. F. Phillips, J. S. Ward and E. Lee Worsham will discuss "The Use of Bees: (1) In the School; (2) In the Community; (3) In An Industry."

A conference on play and recreation will be held in the county courtroom at 4:30, at which Warren Dunbar Foster, the Youth's Companion, and J. Haulfan will be the speakers.

Ethnical Society

To Study Race Problem.

At 5, in the chancery courtroom, a meeting will be held for the purpose of organizing an ethnical society for the study of the race problem in the south.

From 5 to 7:30 a get-together dinner will be served at Hotel Patten, to which tickets can be purchased at \$1 each, provided they are purchased before 4 this afternoon.

The evening session at the Auditorium will begin promptly at 8, and will be the feature of the day's conference, when a number of prominent speakers will be heard.

All meetings for colored people will be held at Wiley Memorial club, corner Fifth and Lookout streets. The first meeting will be at 2:30 this afternoon when Bishop Warner, Thomas Woolner, Prof. W. H. Singleton, the Rev. J. H. Smith and Prof. H. W. Howse will be the speakers. At 8 in the evening Warren Dunbar Foster and Dr. George B. Eager, of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, will be the speakers.

Race Relations - 1915

SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS FAVORS

NATIONAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Resolution Urging Creation of New Cabinet Position Adopted by Body—The Closing Session Urged Co-operation of Churches.

The Houston Post

3/12/15
A resolution urging President Wilson and congress to enact such legislation as is necessary for the establishment of a national department of health, whose head shall be a member of the president's cabinet, was adopted by the Southern Sociological Congress at its final session Tuesday night. The resolution provided that copies of it be sent to the president and each congressman and senator from the States having membership in the Southern Sociological Congress.

The resolution cited that more than 600,000 people die needlessly in the United States annually, and that more than 6,000,000 are needlessly ill each year, a greater number than have been killed and wounded in the present European war.

The economic loss annually, to the United States, the resolution declared, is more than \$1,500,000,000, and the government has done very little toward aiding the State and local health authorities in the campaign against tuberculosis, typhoid, malaria, pneumonia and other preventable diseases.

CO-OPERATION OF THE CHURCHES ASKED.

Further resolutions asking the co-operation of the churches of the country in the health crusade, were adopted unanimously. Among the things asked of the churches in the resolutions were:

That they receive from the congress its designated representatives, as they shall, from time to time bear its salutations, messages, reports, etc.

That the churches include in their program's work for better physical as well as moral health.

And that all work together for the common cause, the solid South for better health.

The address of S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor university, and newly elected president of the congress, was the feature of the afternoon's session of the congress. The morning session was devoted to departmental study work carried on at the First Baptist, First Methodist and First Presbyterian churches, at which places many problems of interest were discussed.

In his afternoon address Dr. Brooks embodied a charge to the delegates to go to their homes and put into concrete form what they have heard during the progress of the health congress.

He charged the members not to return to their homes and forget the teachings of the past few days; not to merely accept as truths what they have learned, but to put into action the suggestions made, and to remember that the fourth annual session of the convention is but the start of a gigantic health crusade which the members themselves must take the lead in carrying out.

SUBJECT THAT HE FELT MORE NEEDED.

Dr. Brooks was on the program for an address on "Mental Health Safeguarded by Physical Health," but declared that he

would not read the paper he had prepared, addressing his remarks to a subject that he felt was more needed.

He followed Mrs. Helena Holley, who spoke on the relation of woman's suffrage to health, and took occasion to announce his stand in favor of woman's suffrage, declaring that at all times he would use his influence in favor of it.

Following the line pursued by Dr. Seale Harris last Sunday night, Dr. Brooks said that he saw a day not far distant when there would be a national board of health with a representative in the cabinet of the president of the United States.

"The need of such a department is being felt more and more every day," he said. "A man can wire the government that his hogs have the cholera and he will get immediate help, but let some poor little woman wire that her husband is dying of tuberculosis and perhaps she will get a letter of sympathy."

The speakers for the afternoon session were Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of Boston, Mrs. Helena Holley, John Ihlder and Dr. S. P. Brooks. Those speaking in the evening were: Henry F. Cope and Charles S. MacFarland.

"THE ALCOHOL QUESTION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE."

"The Alcohol Question and Social Justice" was the subject of the address by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of Boston. She said in part:

"A quarter of a century or more ago the scientists of the world began to turn their laboratories to search out the true ways of this old companion of human sociability. With the scalpel of truth they have laid alcohol before our eyes, stripping it of its glamor, and revealing it as it is. Many of these facts are shown in the exhibit in the entrance hall so that I shall not take time here to go into all the details."

SHOULD LOOK INTO MATTER OF HOUSING.

"There is not a city in the State of Texas with over 10,000 inhabitants that can afford not to look into this matter of housing," said John Ihlder, secretary of the National Housing association, New York city, in an address on "Housing as a Health Problem," before the afternoon session of the congress.

Speaking of the necessity of better housing Mr. Ihlder said in part:

"Though consumption has achieved the reputation of being the house disease, there are others. Typhoid and the other filth diseases find in bad housing a vehicle admirably fitted to their needs. Recently we have come to understand that high infant mortality rates are due very largely to bad housing. So the federal child's bureau is now making careful inquiries as to the character of the dwellings in which children die. Hookworm, the scourge of many of our States, does much of its worse than deadly work through bad housing. And last—though this is far from a complete list—bad

housing causes inefficiency and it stimulates immorality, which in its turn is one of the most potent causes of disease.

HEAVIEST BURDEN OF POOR IS FILTH.

"The heaviest burden of the poor is filth. In the city that has met its responsibilities, this burden will be lifted. With light and sun and air, with space and abundant water, with the systematic and orderly disposal of human refuse, filth will cease to play a degrading part in our lives. Then we may bid farewell to the negative and be free to give all our energy to the positive, to making of our dwellings homes that will help us to live at our best.

"One reason the country has in the past produced stronger and more enduring men and women than the city is because it had room to let them grow. So we must bring this advantage into the city and give each family its own house and yard. This is going to be no easy task, for crowding means a temporary profit to some who sell or rent. It raises values in a restricted area by preventing those values being spread over a larger area. It is urged on a plausible but false basis of economy. It is cheaper to build a barracks on one lot than to build 10 cottages on 10 lots. But when one has figured on the more rapid depreciation, the extra cost for maintenance soon eats up the initial saving. And then must be added all the costs for increased sickness and inefficiency and immorality; for hospitals and charity and police."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The only Houstonian to address the congress in mass meeting at the city auditorium was Mrs. Helena Holley, principal of the Reagan school, and a well known suffrage worker. Mrs. Holley spoke on the subject, "What Woman Suffrage Will Do Toward the Conservation of Public Health," at the afternoon session.

"Of course, woman's place is in the home, and so is man's, at the proper time," she said. "It is a very selfish woman, though, in most cases, that will give all her 24 hours to her own home, to the entire exclusion of the rest of the great civic life, of which the home is a part. The ballot will augment a woman's chance to stay within the home and to keep her children there under right and healthful conditions.

"Fortunate the woman who can spend the greater part of her time within the sheltered precincts of her own four walls. But what about our 8,000,000 women wage earners in the United States, whom stern necessity forces from our homes the greater part of the time? What about the thousands of little children under 14 years of age that are working in our Southern factories? What about the 100,000 that work at night, endangering health and life? What about the multiplied numbers that work from six to 11 hours per day? What about those saddened homes, from which more than 600,000 lives are snuffed out annually? With these great sociological problems confronting us, is it strange that those women who gladly give their lives to the alleviation and uplift of humanity should plead for an authoritative voice, so that their indirect influence may be strengthened by their direct vote?

"America's men stand, the world over, for a square deal, for justice. Can we become responsible for the physical, social and civic health of the home when we have not an authoritative voice as to the conditions that surround that home?

WE NEED BABIES IN AMERICAN HOMES.

"All sense develops by use. Capacity rather than achievement is the truest measure of generic man. If our girls knew themselves as potent factors in the great civic life about them, instead

of a thing apart; if they were to hear church and in the home.

mutual civic responsibilities discussed intelligently at home, by father and mother together; would it not be infinitely better than having their thoughts filled, ideals lowered and health impaired by the 'dances,' all night tangoes, and ceaseless round of questionable movies? We need babies in American homes, but we do not need baby doll mothers, who have wasted their physical strength in rounds of giddy dissipation, and have been trained from their infancy to look forward to a social debut, or a marriage with 'any man' as the culmination of life.

"The universal ballot and the training therefor would be an economic move toward the conservation of civic health and resource. It would make, for the present, better wives and mothers and homes; and for the future generations a healthier, bairner, purer citizenship.

"When suffragism comes to our own Southland, God grant we may meet our added responsibilities as militants strong, armed with woman's surest weapons—healthy bodies (not fists), hearths of love, brains of wisdom, and souls on fire with that zeal that comes alone from an open Bible, and a bended knee."

MUST NOT MAIM HUMAN BROTHERS.

"Our great captains of industry can no longer go on making their contributions to our hospitals and our asylums while our industry maims and mangles and stifles our human brothers," said Charles S. MacFarland of New York city, secretary Federal Council for the Churches of Christ of America, in his address on "War on Disease a Worthy Objective for a Religious Crusade," delivered at the evening session.

"Those who control our lands and estates can no longer satisfy themselves even with the most lavish gifts for ours, while their tenants kill off their babies beyond the count of Herod.

"Jesus made the healing of men's bodies a determining test for the eternal judgment of mankind. But still further, perhaps, the most sacred scene in Christ's history is that of the transfiguration of the master. He had been upon the mountain. His face did shine as the sun. His raiment was white as the light. A bright cloud overshadowed him. The divine voice proclaimed his lordship. It was the revelation of his spiritual sovereignty. Here, if ever, he was away from the earth.

"But the next scene follows in the very next moment. It is the picture of the transfigured master as at the foot of the mountain with a lunatic kneeling at his feet to receive his touch and his word of physical healing.

"There is then a spiritual significance in this crusade for health. It is an expression of reverence for human personality. It is the answer of the master's question, 'How much better is a man than a sheep?'"

RELIGIOUS THING TO PREACH HEALTH.

"It is a profoundly religious thing to preach health," asserted Henry F. Cope, D. D., general secretary of the Religious Education association of Chicago, Ill., in an address on "The Sunday School as a Health School."

His assertion was made in defense of his declaration that health should be taught in the Sunday schools of the country. "That which the Sunday school does in upbuilding the moral or physical life of a person is good social service," he said.

"We used to think that the religious life grew spasmodically. You went to church to get religion. You went to other places to get the other things. Talking spiritual life on Sunday will not go far if the rest of the week is contrary to the Sunday teaching," he said in a plea for consistency in living and preaching at

SOUTHERN METHODISTS TO WIDEN SOCIOLOGICAL WORK

Bishop Lambreth Presided at Meeting Tuesday Night at Rice Hotel to Perfect Program.

For the purpose of better studying social conditions and to make a program for the social service work for the Methodist Episcopal church, South, a meeting was held Tuesday afternoon and an organization of those present attending the Southern Sociological Congress, from Methodist conferences, was perfected.

Many conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, have social service commissions, but many haven't, and the organization made Tuesday was to being together a conference commission, that will assist in forming commissions in conferences that do not already have them.

The officers of the body were chosen as follows: President, Bishop Walter R. Lambreth, Nashville; vice presidents, Dr. John A. Rice of St. Louis, Prof. A. W. Trawick, Nashville; Mrs. John S. Turner, Dallas; Dr. C. A. Waterfield, Dr. J. M. Culbreth of the North Carolina conference; Dr. John Grandbury of Southwestern university; Dr. W. D. Weatherford of Nashville; Dr. John M. Moore, secretary of the home mission board of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and will W. Alexander of Nashville, secretary and treasurer.

REPORT SHOWS MENTAL GROWTH OF NEGRO RACE

Expert Says "Jim Crow" Laws React on Whites—Other Features.

Dr. Charles Hillman Brough, professor of economics and sociology in the University of Arkansas, who is the

chairman of the university commission on the southern race question, the members of which are among the South's most distinguished educators, drawn from the faculties of 11 of the leading universities and colleges of the South, has submitted his annual report to the commission, says the Chicago Tribune. The report, which takes in the Negro problem from all angles, is admittedly one of the most interesting yet submitted on that subject, and is of peculiar interest because of the high standing of Dr. Brough among southern educators.

"In the southern states," says Dr. Brough, "there are today no points of social contact whatever where the two races meet and exchange ideas. Separate schools, separate churches, separate telephones, the 'Jim Crow' car, restrictions of ballot, not to mention violent anti-Negro political agitation in at least two of the states, have produced an alienation of the two races without a parallel. Everywhere throughout the South, despite physical contact in a business way, the two peoples live and move in totally different worlds of thought and feeling."

Important to White.

The effect of this social isolation of the Negroes, says Dr. Brough, is of the greatest importance to the white as well as the black man, and in a note of warning he adds that "the closing of the door of equality of opportunity to the Negro and his persistent intellectual and moral pauperization must in the end react upon the civilization of the white."

"In my humble opinion," he continues, "it is better to admit the Negro to all the stimulus and the inspiration of the white's social heritage, so far as it applies to economic equality of opportunity, given through industrial education, so far as it does not endanger the integrity of the social heritage itself, than to encourage an ignorant and debased citizenship by his neglect and repression. It is, of course, plain that every murder, or lynching, or cowardly terrorizing of a weaker race, sets in motion subtle educational forces which react upon both groups. It furnishes 'so elal copy' for the rising generation of blacks, brutalizing and barbarizing their own souls and ultimately cheapening the whole tone of the civilization of the future."

Nemesis of White.

"In a far deeper and more tragic sense, however, does the repressed and isolated Negro become the Nemesis of the white by being a winning partner in the process of repression the white voluntarily surrounds himself with a group of lower economic efficiency, less exacting moral standards, unsanitary homes, and an outlook on human life devoid of the stimulus of hope and the goad of ambition. Lower the tone of the environment and it becomes an easy matter to take a 'moral holiday' without any 'moral insurance.' Murphy, in 'The Basis of Race Ascendancy,' puts this argument very strongly when he says that 'to say that the stronger tends to become more brutal because the weak is brutal, or slovenly because the weak is slovenly, is to touch the process only on its surface.'"

"The deeper fact is not that of imitation nor yet that of contagion. It is that tragedy of recurrent accommodations of habitual self-adjustment to lower conceptions of life and to feeble notions of excellence, which is nothing less than education in its descending and contractive forms."

"The South feels, however, that race integration and solidarity in a social sense are absolutely necessary to promote the best interests of both races. While willing to concede equality of opportunity in an economic sense, she is unalterably opposed to the miscegenation of the races, and views with genuine alarm the increase in the number of mulattoes from 1,132,000, or 15.2 per cent., in 1899, to 2,050,686, or 20.9 per cent., in 1910. The fundamental incompatibilities of racial temperament and tradition which operate to make the great majority of actual unions between the two groups unhappy, and the fact that many of those who do enter upon these unions belong to the criminal or anti-social elements of both groups, would seem to indicate that the condemnation of such unions by the better elements of both races has a substantial basis."

Improve in Intellect.

Following a laudatory reference to the economic progress of the blacks of the South since the civil war, a progress that Dr. Brough describes as both commendable and rapid, the educational progress of the race is described as remarkable. Morally and religiously they have also made progress, says Dr. Brough, "yet in both these respects," he adds, "they are still lamentably weak."

"Criminal statistics," he says, "for the Negro are not very reassuring. In 1890 as the black man, and in a note of warning he adds that "the closing of the door of equality of opportunity to the Negro and his persistent intellectual and moral pauperization must in the end react upon the civilization of the white."

"In my humble opinion," he continues, "it is better to admit the Negro to all the stimulus and the inspiration of the white's social heritage, so far as it applies to economic equality of opportunity, given through industrial education, so far as it does not endanger the integrity of the social heritage itself, than to encourage an ignorant and debased citizenship by his neglect and repression. It is, of course, plain that every murder, or lynching, or cowardly terrorizing of a weaker race, sets in motion subtle educational forces which react upon both groups. It furnishes 'so elal copy' for the rising generation of blacks, brutalizing and barbarizing their own souls and ultimately cheapening the whole tone of the civilization of the future."

Assails Negro Pastors.

Much should and can be done, says Dr. Brough, in improving the character of the average Negro preacher of the South. He refers to the great influence of these men over the Negroes, and deplores the fact that the average black preacher is "selfish, avaricious and ignorant to an unbearable degree."

"In practically every community," says Dr. Brough, "he is recognized as the leader of his race, so that his education and moral training are of vital importance in any plan looking to the betterment of the Negroes."

RACE QUESTION TO BE CONSIDERED AT CONFERENCE HERE

University Commission For South Will Meet Here

Tomorrow
Admission 5-8-15

Southern university professors commissioned to investigate the negro problem will be in conference here Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, at the Exchange Hotel. The commission is composed of one representative from each of the eleven Southern State universities.

James J. Doster will represent the University of Alabama. C. H. Brough of the University of Arkansas, is chairman, and other members of the commission are: William L. Kennon, University of Mississippi; Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina; James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; William O. Scroggs, Louisiana State University; W. S. Sutton, University of Texas; E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; James M. Farr, University of Florida; R. J. H. DeLoach, University of Georgia, and William M. Hunley, University of Virginia.

Others to Attend.

In addition to these members, Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes Fund, and director of the Skitter fund; President E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia; President S. C. Mitchell, of Delaware College, formerly president of the University of South Carolina, and Chancellor D. C. Barrow of the University of Georgia, advisory members of the commission, will also attend the conference.

Other prominent men of Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery and other cities of the South, will be present. Special invitations have been sent to Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University; George Foster Peabody, of New York; Dr. B. F. Riley of Birmingham; Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. John E. White of Atlanta; Judge W. H. Thomas, Dr. B. J. Baldwin and Hon. W. H. Samford of Montgomery, and Dr. J. H. Phillips, of Birmingham.

Formed Three Years Ago.

The commission was organized three years ago at Nashville at the time of the meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress in that city. It was formed with the belief that the time has come for Southern men to study in a scientific way the question of race relations in the South, and not leave such an important matter to those who, for many reasons, may not be expected to approach the matter from a Southern point of view. The aim is "to assemble facts, to understand actual conditions and then, if possible, to make some suggestions that may improve conditions where improvement is needed."

The commission has divided its membership into several committees, such as civic, hygienic, economic, religious, and at the meeting Wednesday reports from these committees will be heard and discussed. The discussions will be in executive sessions and conclusions of the commission will not be made public until carefully worked out.

Last December the commission met at George Washington University, at Washington. At that conference the members were received at the White House by President Wilson, who addressed them on the importance of the work they are undertaking.

"A NOTHER sort of Civil War in the South—a four-year crusade for physical, mental and moral health for the individual and for the community," is the lively description given by C. A. Watson, of the University of Houston, Tex., who left behind in Houston, as the Southern Sociological Congress, announced it will be held in every city where it meets, a continuation committee of citizens to work with and through existing organizations for health. And it drafted a working model for a community health crusade which will be sent to every important center in the South. Both plans were adopted with enthusiasm.

Little wonder, then, that Dr. Watson held's belief that "if directly, as has been authoritatively declared, more public welfare legislation has been effected in the South, notably in the recent long forward steps in South Carolina, as a result of these annual sessions of the Southern Sociological Congress than through all other means combined, one may be pardoned for an exuberant optimism.

The commissioner of health, for example, accepted office at one-third the salary he had been receiving in private work, and the continually declining death rate is evidence of what a real expert in the health department can accomplish. There are hard-working experts in the other departments as well, both within the organization and at the heads, and they are all working together. The police are aiding the Tenement House Department and the magistrates are aiding the police. The city hospitals are co-operating closely with the Department of Charities, and the Park Department and public schools are working together toward an adequate recreation scheme. Business sense, social-mindedness, intelligent vision, co-operation—such are some of the characteristics making New York's present administration a really great one.

How far can it go? It is limited by financial restraints and one of the most interesting of the conferences discussed the purely financial problems attendant upon a two-hundred-million dollar yearly budget. The comptroller urged wisdom of cutting off, or at any rate ceasing to extend, some of the social services of the city. Professor Seligson, of the University of Chicago, and the

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

There was held on the grounds of the Tuskegee Institute last week an adjourned meeting of The University Commission. The University Commission, as our readers know, is composed of a representative from each of the State Universities of the South. After a preliminary meeting at Montgomery, Ala, members of the

Commission came to Tuskegee Institute where the adjourned sessions were held.

At the meeting held on Thursday afternoon, Principal Washington and a number of the officers and teachers of Tuskegee Institute, and Mr. W. T. B. Williams of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation met with the Commission, upon invitation and request of Mr. DeLoach, the Acting Chairman; each spoke at some length of the peculiar problems which are facing the Negro people in their effort to work out their destiny in the South. The session was mutually helpful and it is thought that some good was accomplished as a result of the conference session.

Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Institute Chapel at which time addresses were made by Mr. R. J. H. DeLoach of the University of Georgia; Dr. E. C. Branson of the University of North Carolina; Professor William O. Scroggs of the University of Louisiana; Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Fund, and Mr. Charles W. Hare, Trustee, of the town of Tuskegee.

The names of the whole number of persons present in connection with these meetings follow: Mr. R. J. H. DeLoach, Acting Chairman, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia; Mr. James J. Doster, University of Alabama; Mr. William L. Kennon, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi; Mr. Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; Mr. James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; Mr. William O. Scroggs, University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Dr. J. C. Bell, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Mr. E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Mr. William M. Huney, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Fund, Charlottesville, Virginia; Mr. James L. Sibley State Supervisor of Rural Schools, Montgomery, Alabama; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Nashville, Tennessee; Mr. Wyatt Rush-ton, Senior Student University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Mr. Sam Jones Smith, R. M. C. A. Secretary, Auburn, Alabama; and Mr. Jackson Davis, in charge of Rural School Extension Work for the General Education Board.

Race Relations - 1915

SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

BY R. R. WRIGHT, JR.,
In The Christian Recorder.

Without doubt one of the most important organizations of the South to-day is the Southern Sociological Congress, whose fourth annual session has just closed in Houston, Texas, and which, as editor of the "Christian Recorder," I had the great pleasure to attend.

The purpose of this congress is to preach the social gospel in the South, to point the South to its larger responsibilities and obligations, and its larger opportunities. Its aim is practical brotherhood. It is, therefore, fundamentally religious as all real social service is. It would have the South not only profess the religion of Jesus, but to practice the same. It would point the South, the prosperous South, to its obligation, to the poor, the sick, to the laborer, to the Negro.

The founder of the Congress is a Mrs. Cole, white woman of wealth and Christian culture, a resident of Nashville, Tenn., who furnishes a larger part of the funds with which to conduct it. The active director is the secretary, Mr. J. D. McCulloch, of Nashville, where his headquarters are. The retiring president is Ex-Governor Mann, of Virginia; the incoming president is Rev. Mr. Kessler, president of Baylor University, Waco, Texas. The treasurer is Mr. J. H. Dillard, of Nashville. Many of the South's leading ministers, irrespective of denomination, educators, public officials, business men, social workers, and many of the best women have taken part in the great movement.

The first great meeting to attract national, and even international attention was the meeting in 1913, in Atlanta, the proceedings of which are in a seven hundred page volume. At this meeting was struck the keynote of Brotherhood, with special reference to the Negro. The next meeting was at Memphis, Tenn., last year.

THE HOUSTON MEETING.

The meeting this year, at Houston, had as its special topic the subject of Health. All papers and discussions centered on this. There were general meetings in the auditorium, and sectional meetings held simultaneously in different churches. Charts illustrating health conditions constituted an interesting and informing exhibit in the lobby of the auditorium.

The attendance was from every state in the South, and there were invited guests from many Northern cities, from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, etc. The spirit of the meeting was characterized by a determination to wage war on disease with no compromise until the preventable disease is at least brought under control. The influence upon Houston and Texas was profound, and seeds were sown which will surely bring forth abundant fruit.

THE PROGRAM.

The following is the program of the Congress:

THE NEGRO.

One whole section was given to the consideration of the Negro. At the auditorium, on Monday night, Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, Tenn., spoke on "The Negro Woman and Health," in which he made a plea for a fair chance for women. The paper was received with hearty applause by white as well as black. Dr. D. Weatherford, of Nashville, read the most sensational paper of the season. "Is the Negro Inferior?—Who Cares?" It was addressed to white people. Among other things, he said, explaining the high death rate, that the white people cannot take the high death rate of the Negro as a sign of racial inferiority; for it is not. Negroes have inferior houses. Respectable, so-called Christian white people draw high rents from the Negro and give houses hardly decent for pig pens. If the Negroes die under these conditions, the whites, who are responsible for such conditions, are his murderers. Dr. Weatherford called upon the white people to play the part of Christian, not merely in profession but in practice.

The Negro is the white man's burden, but he is not," said Dr. Weatherford. "The Negro is no burden, he is an asset. He is the asset of the white man's trust." Mr. Weatherford's paper should be encouraging for this reason: He is perhaps the best informed white man in this country so far as facts about Negro life are concerned. For many years he has carefully studied, not only from books, but from real life. He is a Texas white man, but he has not been afraid to come into contact with the Negro and he is frank to say the average white man does not know the Negro. For this reason he is spending a great part of his time lecturing upon the Negro, and forming classes in white Southern colleges for the study of the Negro. Under his influence more than 10,000 white college men have studied seriously the Negro problem. Mr. Weatherford knows most of the Negro, and is the most outspoken champion of the race in the South, which leads me to think that the Negro has much to gain when the white man will study the facts about the Negro. But so broad is Mr. Weatherford's knowledge, that he looks not upon himself as a special pleader for the Negro; he is after something more far-reaching. He pleads for justice for the Negro, in order that the white man may realize his own higher life. He sees in the oppression of the Negro not only the degradation of the Negro but that of the white man. Hence his study to the Negro question, he is not only the Negro's good friend, but the white man's, the South's, and the nation's.

In the sectional meeting the race question came up. In the discussion of Moral Health, it came out that nothing is done in Texas for delinquent Negro girls, and very little for delinquent Negro boys. The Negro has been overlooked in the onward social uplift of the South. In the special section devoted to the Negro health, the point was stressed by nearly all speakers that the high death rate of the Negro is caused by unjust conditions imposed upon Negro tenants largely by white landlords and city councils. Whites and blacks were alike insistent upon this point.

NEGRO SPEAKERS.

At the conclusion of the last paper (which was read by the editor of the Christian Recorder), Dr. B. F. Riley, a white man, from Birmingham Ala., arose and said, "I want to say that I have deeply enjoyed this meeting, and I am proud to note that there are Negro men who are able to present their own case in such scholarly, scientific manner, such as would command the respectful attention of any audience anywhere." At this session the Negro speakers were: Rev. John Wesley Gilbert, dean of Theology, Payne College, Augusta, Ga., a man prominently spoken of for the bishopric of the C. M. E. Church. Prof. Gilbert is an A. B. and A. M. from Brown University, Rhode Island. He was the first and possibly the only American Negro to win a traveling fellowship in Greece. He studied in Athens, Greece, and engaged in some important excavations in the land of Homer and Phidias. He was selected by the C. M. E. Church and the M. E. Church (South) to make the preliminary survey for African missionary work, and with Bishop Lamberth, of the M. E. Church (South), he visited Africa. He is an able linguist, and one of the ablest Greek scholars in America, regardless of race.

Prof. M. N. Work read a paper on the Cost of Negro Mortality to the South. Professor Work is a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and of the University of Chicago, where he took the Ph.B. and A. M. degrees. He is director of research in Tuskegee Institute and author of the Negro Year Book. Mr. Work was quoted by the white men who read papers more than any other one person in this country. He has made an enviable place among the statisticians of the nation, where brains know no color, and truth overleaps the bars of race prejudice. Besides the speakers other Prof. Work was once an African Methodist minister, but in a day of scholarship had but little reward. But we may still claim him in our membership. Rev. J. A. Brooke, D. D., of the leading Baptist ministers of Arkansas. President of Arkansas Baptist College, and Secretary of the Home Missionary Society of the National Baptist Convention, read a paper on "Recreation and Health in Rural Communities."

Editor R. R. Wright, of the Christian Recorder, read the final paper.

We trust to secure all of these papers, and let our readers have them in our Social Service Edition June 10, 1915.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

I have visited very few places where I have so thoroughly enjoyed my stay as in Houston. I was the guest of Rev. E. J. Howard, the pastor of Wesley Chapel A. M. E. Church, one of the largest churches in Texas. Dr. Howard was six years in Waco, where he built a fine church, and five years in El Paso, where he built another church. He has been in Houston but six months, but his great big-heartedness, his progressive ideas and organizing powers have put him thus early among the leaders of the city. I preached the mothers' day sermon on "The Piety of the Third Generation," II Tim. 1:5. At night I also spoke on "Motherhood," at a service under the auspices of the young mothers, and led by Mrs. Theodore Bryant, sister-in-law of Mr. Ira T. Bryant. Six persons joined the church. Music by the choir was excellent, as was also that by the Jubilee Chorus.

I was kept so busy at the Congress, all of whose sessions I desired to attend, that I did not see as many of Houston's institutions, and business and professional people, as I hoped. I met a half dozen prominent Negroes from outside of Houston were Hon. R. L. Smith, of Waco, one of the best business men of the State, who is the head of a large Farmers' Improvement Society, controlling 2,000,000 acres of land in Texas, also a bank, which handles nearly a million dollars a year, also an overall fac-

tory which supplies farmers, mechanics, etc., throughout the State. Dr. McCrorey, the President of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., a leading Presbyterian institution; Prof. N. B. Young, President of the Florida State Normal and Industrial School, Tallahassee, Fla., also President of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools whose annual meeting will be held next July in Cincinnati; Richard Carroll of South Carolina; and I. R. Lewis of Virginia.

SOCIAL STUDY AMONG NEGROES.

I cannot urge too emphatically the necessity for our ministers, teachers and educated people in general to study Social Questions. The South is passing through a transition period, where it is possible for the Negro to secure many, many benefits if he is able to present his case. I am convinced that much of which we are deprived in the South is not due to the white man's venality, but to our ignorance. We give the white people credit for omniscience, but they have it not.

We should therefore insist on social study. It is far the most needed thing among us today.

What is Sanitation, individual household, public, etc.?

What constitutes good housing conditions?

What is the proper care of defective children?

What is the proper care of dependent, of delinquent children?

What is crime and its causes?

What are the best methods of prevention of crime, punishing it?

What is the Probation System and how does it work?

What is the Germ Theory of Disease and its relation to Sanitation?

What is education, and the State's duty?

What is the relative cost of schools and jails?

What is poverty and what are its causes?

What is the duty of the church in relation to the problems of society.

What is the relation of food to the body?

What is cooking?

What relation has cooking, house-cleaning, to death?

Why do babies die?

What are the methods of service?

What is a day nursery, and when and where should there be one?

What is a rest room and when and where should there be one?

What is a supervised playground; when and where should there be one?

What is a public library, and when and where should there be one?

What is compulsory education?

What is a home and school visitor?

These and a hundred other questions ought to have clear answers in the minds of our people, especially our ministers and teachers, and we should see to it that they are not forgotten in the consideration of the social needs of the community.

THE NEGRO SHOULD VOTE.

The one thing the Southern Sociological Congress continued to stress was the power of the ballot. Not only did the experts gathered there believe in moral suasion, but in the power of the ballot to force legislatures and city councils to provide adequately for proper health conditions.

When one sees how the Negro is neglected one cannot but be convinced that the neglect would be far less if he used the ballot freely and unhampered.

EXPERTS IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

Baltimore extends a warm welcome to the hundreds of delegates who come to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction. The mere recital of the different sections and auxiliary bodies gives an idea of the wide scope the discussions will cover, and the numerous public interests promoted. Health, the Family and Community, Public and Private Charities, the Insane and Feeble-Minded, the Welfare of Children, Education for Social Work, Probation, Social Hygiene, Social Legislation, Settlement Work, the Advancement of Colored People, Education of Truant, Backward and Delinquent Children, Penal and Corrective Institutions—these are some of the big questions to be considered.

The American National Red Cross

and a number of other national societies will be in session here at the same time. The work of relief is closely connected with that of charity, which also finds an infinite number of problems for it to solve in connection with punishment, correction and social improvement.

Every community faces these problems and, with more or less success, is spending thought, money and effort trying to solve them. The delegates who come to Baltimore bring from every city and section reports of the most modern methods, the most advanced social and economic experiments. They are the active workers who can speak from experience, the leaders who represent the best thought on these questions that interest all of us. It is a gathering of experts who speak with authority, and their conclusions and suggestions command attention.

Because some of the papers presented are technical in their nature, the layman must not get the false impression that these are "dry-as-dust" discussions. Many of the speakers are men and women of force and eloquence; they represent live interests of the day, and they will speak upon topics of real "human interest," because they apply to our own city and its people, as well as to humanity in general.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES SOUTHERN RACE QUESTION

Special to The Advertiser. TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 8—Thirteen members of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, Dr. James H. Dillard, Virginia, chairman, reached Tuskegee Institute from Montgomery, Thursday morning and were met at the Institute Station by Principal Washington and members of his staff of teachers and escorted to the office building where they registered, inspected the buildings and held an open meeting in the Academic Building. A cordial invitation was extended by the Commission through temporary Chairman, Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, of the University of Georgia, to leaders of the negro race to frankly their opinions and the race questions and h them.

Accepting the invitation, negro race leaders and Commission, states, were invited to discuss some of the race frictions in the South. The educated negro feels about conditions as they now exist, how, in their opinions, the race should be applied, and indeed proper relation that should obtain between the races from the view point of the progressive Southern negro.

Among those who addressed the Commission were Professor W. T. B. Williams, of Hompton, Virginia, and connected with the Jeanes and Slater Funds; Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Professor J. R. E. Lee, Director of the Academic Department of Tuskegee Institute and Secretary of the National Negro Teachers' Association, Rev. A. F. Owens, of Selma University; Warren Logan, Treasurer of Tuske-

gee Institute; Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute; and others holding positions as heads of Departments of Booker T. Washington's famous school for negroes. The

TO DISCUSS RACE QUESTIONS TODAY

University Commission Will Hold Annual Conference Here This Afternoon

Representatives of the leading Southern State universities and other noted educators will meet at the Exchange Hotel this afternoon in annual conference of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions. Eleven Southern Universities will be represented by some leading faculty member, and various other prominent educators will attend.

The commission will discuss the Southern race question, in its various phases, in an effort to bring about a better understanding of the negro problem. Committees to study the different branches of the question will meet in executive sessions for a discussion, after which they will report to the general body. Only the conclusions of the commission will be made public.

The University of Alabama will be represented by Professor J. J. Doster. Other members of the commission are: C. H. Brough of the University of Arkansas; William L. Kennon, University of Mississippi; Joseph Morse, University of South Carolina; James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; William O. Scroggs, Louisiana State University; W. S. Sutton, University of Texas; E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; James M. Farr, University of Florida; R. J. H. DeLoach, University of Georgia; and William M. Hunley, University of Virginia.

Advisory members of the commission expected here today are: Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes fund; and director of the Slater fund; President E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia; President S. C. Mitchell, of Delaware College, former president of the University of South Carolina, and Chancellor D. C. Barrow, of the University of Georgia.

Special invitations were extended to Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University; George Foster, body, of New York; Dr. B. F. Riley of Birmingham; Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. John E. White of Atlanta; Judge W. H. Thomas, Dr. B. J. Baldwin and Hon. W. H. Samford of Montgomery, and Dr. J. H. Phillips, of Birmingham.

RACE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED HERE

Southern Educators Consider Many Phases of Question in Closed Session

advertiser 5-6-13

Many phases of the race question were discussed by prominent educators meeting in Montgomery yesterday and plans looking to a better understanding of the situation were made by the University Commission on Southern Race Questions in annual session here. The commission held a short meeting during the afternoon and another last night studying the question from all angles, seeking to advance the welfare of both races in the South.

The sessions were attended by members of the commission and one or two others interested in the work. Committees made reports on economic, civic, religious and other phases of the work after which a general discussion was held last night. During the afternoon the visitors were carried for an automobile ride about the city. The commission will leave this morning for Tuskegee where they will spend the day visiting Tuskegee Institute for negroes.

Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach of the University of Georgia, presided at the meetings Wednesday. A short talk on conditions in Alabama was made by Prof. J. L. Sibley, Rural School Agent of Alabama. All except two members of the commission were present. Those who attended were: James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; R. J. H. DeLoach, University of Georgia; J. J. Doster, University of Alabama; Kennon, University of Mississippi; Joseph Morse, University of South Carolina; E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; W. M. Hunley, University of Virginia; W. O. Sutton, University of Louisiana; W. S. University of Texas; J. D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee.

Dr. J. H. Dillard, trustee of Slater Fund, was also in attendance. Dillard is one of the members of the commission.

MONROE TROTTER OUT-TROT.

When Dr. Weatherford concluded his address at the Southern Sociological Congress, the editor remarked to the party sitting next to him "Well, he has out-trotted Trotter." It is, indeed, a remarkable thing to have a white man state the Negro's case more strongly than any Negro would dare to state it in the South, but it is stranger still to hear a white Southern audience cheer this statement as the members of the Sociological Congress did. Truly a new day is dawning, and it may be that the next William Lloyd Garrison will be a son of the South.

Race Relation - 1915

THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Christian Recorder
Without doubt one of the most important organizations of the South to-day is the Southern Sociological Congress, whose fourth annual session has just closed in Houston Texas, and which, as editor of the "Christian Recorder," I had the great pleasure to attend.

The purpose of this congress is to preach the social gospel in the South to point the South to its larger responsibilities and obligations, and its larger opportunities. Its aim is practical brotherhood. It is, therefore, fundamentally religious as all real social vice is. It would have the South not only profess the religion of Jesus, but practice the same; It would point the South, the prosperous South, to its obligations, to the poor, the sick, to the laborer, to the Negro.

The founder of the Congress is a Mrs. Cole, a white woman of wealth and Christian culture, a resident of Nashville, Tenn., who furnishes the larger part of the funds with which to conduct it. The active director is the secretary, Mr. J. D. McCulloch, of Nashville, where his headquarters are. The retiring president is Governor Mann, Governor of Virginia; the incoming president is Rev. Mr. Kessler, president of Baylor University, Waco, Texas. The treasurer is Mr. J. H. Dillard, of Nashville. Many of the South's leading ministers and educators, irrespective of denomination, public officials, business men, social workers, and many of the best women have taken part in the great movement.

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The Houston Meeting.

The meeting this year, at Houston, had as its special topic the subject of Health. All papers and discussions centered on this. There were general meetings in the auditorium, and sectional meetings held simultaneously in different churches. Charts illustrating health conditions constituted an interesting and informing exhibit in the lobby of the auditorium.

The attendance was from every state in the South, and there were invited guests from many Northern cities, from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, etc. The spirit of the meeting was characterized by a determination to wage war on disease with no compromise until preventable disease is at least brought under control. The influence, upon Houston and Texas was profound, and seed were sown not only the degradation of the Negro

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The following is the program of the Congress:

The Negro.

One whole section was given to the consideration of the Negro in the auditorium, on Monday night; Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, Tenn., spoke on "The Negro Woman and Health," in which he made a plea for a fair death rate of the Negro is caused by chance for our women. The paper was received with hearty applause by white as well as black. Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Nashville, a white man, who has given considerable

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Prof. M. N. Work read a paper on the Cost of Negro Mortality to the South. Professor Work is a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and of the University of Chicago, where he took the Ph.B. and A.M. degrees. He is director of research at Tuskegee Institute and author of the Negro Year Book. Mr. Work was quoted by the white men who read papers more than any other one person in this country. He has made an enviable place among the statisticians of the nation, where brains know no color, and truth overleaps the bars of race prejudice. Prof. Work was once an African Methodist minister, but in a day when scholarship had but little reward. But we may still claim him in our membership.

Rev. J. A. Brooke, D.D., one of the leading Baptist ministers of Arkansas, president of Arkansas Baptist College, and secretary of the Home Missionary

Society of the National Baptist Convention, read a paper on "Recreation and Health in Rural Communities."

Editor R. R. Wright, of the Christian Recorder, read the final paper.

We trust to secure all of these papers, and let our readers have them in our Social Service Edition, June 10, 1915.

Houston, Texas.

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I was kept so busy at the Congress, all of whose sessions I desired to attend, that I did not see as many of Houston's institutions, business and professional people as I hoped. I met a half dozen physicians, and as many teachers, visited the Carnegie Library, a handsome building; the high school building, the office buildings of the U. B. I., and the handsome residence of a Mr. Bell, whose large automobile was constantly at the service of the colored men in attendance at the meeting.

Besides the speakers other prominent Negroes from outside of Houston were Hon. R. L. Smith, of Waco, one of the best business men of the state, who is the head of a large Farmers' Improvement Society, controlling 2,000,000 acres of land in Texas, also a bank, which handles nearly a million dollars a year, also an overall factory which supplies farmers, mechanics, etc., throughout the state. Prof. McCrury, the president of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., a leading

Presbyterian institution; Prof. N. B. Young, president of the Florida State Normal and Industrial School, Tallahassee, Fla., also president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, whose annual meeting will be held next July in Cincinnati; Richard Carroll, of South Carolina; Dr. Lewis, of Virginia.

Social Study Among Negroes.

I cannot urge too emphatically the necessity for our ministers, teachers and educated people in general to study Social Questions. The South is passing through a transition period, where it is possible for the Negro to secure many, many benefits if he is able to present his case. I am convinced that much of which we are deprived in the South is not due to the white man's venality, but to our ignorance. We give the white people credit for omniscience, but they have it not.

We should therefore insist on Social Study. It is far the most needed thing among us today.

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What is a supervised playground; when and where should there be one?

What is a public library, and when and where should there be one?

What is compulsory education?

What is a home and school visitor? These and a hundred other questions ought to have clear answers in the minds of our people, especially our ministers and teachers, and we should see to it that our people are not forgotten in the consideration of the social needs of the community.

The Negro Should Vote.

The one thing the Southern Sociological Congress continued to stress was the power of the ballot. Not only did the experts there gathered believe

in moral suasion, but in the power of the ballot to force legislatures and city councils to provide adequately for proper health conditions.

When one sees how the Negro is neglected one cannot but be convinced that the neglect would be far less if he used the ballot free and untrammelled.

R. R. WRIGHT, JR.

SPECIAL LECTURE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE

Dr. Marvin Culbreth, secretary of the young people's work of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, will deliver a lecture tonight at 8 o'clock at the Colored First Baptist church, of which Rev. W. S. Ellington is pastor. The lecture will be the fourth of a series that is being given at the church by some of the leading platform men of the country. The lectures are on the religious and social topics of the day, and there is no admission charged. The lectures are given each Wednesday and Friday nights, and Dr. Ellington announces that each lecture is being appreciated by the colored people and much good is being accomplished. It is expected that the attendance will increase with each lecture given.

Constitution of 1915 **Southern Sociological Congress**

Nashville, Tenn., February 8.—The committee on time and place of meeting for the Southern Sociological congress announces the next meeting at Houston, Texas, May 8-11, 1915. The executive committee has chosen the general program, "The Conservation of Health." The need of a national health department will be emphasized at the meeting, it is stated.